

Endocrine midblock 1

SAQ

1. 2Physiological factors that increase GH

- 1- Hypoglycemia
- 2- Protein rich diet
- 3- ↑ Amino acid in blood (as Arginine)
- 4- Exercise
- 5- Stress
- 6- Sleep (8 hours)
- 7- Glucagon
- 8- Ghrelin

2. 2Function of calcitonin

- 1-Inhibits **osteoclast activity**
- 2-Inhibits renal tubular cells reabsorption of Ca^{2+}

3. Hormones derived from cholesterol

progestogens, glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids, androgens, and estrogens

4. How to diagnose Hashimoto's dis

1-presence of autoantibodies:

Anti-thyroglobulin* antibodies.

Anti-thyroid peroxidase antibodies.

Immunofluorescence assay , ELISA or agglutination assay

2-Histopathology

3-Immunohistochemistry for P63

5. Blood supply of thyroid

- 1-superior thyroid artery
- 2- inferior thyroid artery

MCQ

1. Case: total t4↑, 1st trimester of pregnancy , u will notice↑ level of : **TBG**
2. Case: Thyrotoxicosis , after 1 month of ttt there's absence of thyroid dysfunction so to make sure what to measure?: **FT4**
3. Case: Manifestations of hyperthyroid but normal thyroid hormones levels , so u will measure: **TSH**
4. Case: Pt with palpitation , sweating , her mother have diabetes and shows ↑levels of TSI : **Grave's diseases**
5. Hypothyroidism in adult associated with :non-pitting edema (that cause periorbital edema and puffy face)
6. Cretinism associated with: **mental retardation**
7. Simmonds' Disease: **hypogonadism**
8. Cretinism pt has high levels of : **cholesterol**
9. Hashimoto's characterized by : **weight gain + cold intolerance**
10. Acromegaly manifestation: **carpal tunnel syndrome**
11. Micro Pituitary adenoma usually less than : **1cm**
12. Invasive pituitary adenoma feature: **non encapsulated (no capsule)**
13. HLA in grave's strongly: **DR3**
14. ↑cAMP: **Epinephrine**
15. ↑intracellular Ca^{+2} : **oxytocin**
16. Hormone has intracellular receptor (means it's G1) : **thyroxine (كل الستيرويد G1 V.D) والثايرويد ومعاهم**
17. Cytoplasmic receptor: **Cortisol** (all steroids are cytoplasmic – retinol + thyroid has nuclear receptor)
18. GH affect cell by: **kinase cascade**
19. Glycoproteins that release from anterior lobe of pituitary gland: **FSH**
20. Thyroid hormone or thyroxine :**amino acid derived**
21. Inferior hypophyseal artery supply: **posterior pituitary gland**
22. Funnel-like region surround infundibulum: **pars tuberalis**
23. Active thyroid cells :**lower columnar**
24. Parathyroid :**posterior to thyroid gland**
25. Shape of right suprarenal gland: **Pyramidal**
26. Drug used in nocturnal enuresis: **Desmopressin**
27. ADH adverse effect: **hyponatremia**